

First National BANK

GETTYSBURG.

PRESIDENT,

GEO. THRONE.

CASHIER,

ROBERT BELL.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN WOLFORD, York Springs,
GEORGE THRONE, Franklin,
ROBERT BELL, Strasburg,
PETER DREH, New Oxford,
ALEX. STANGLER, Gettysburg,
DANIEL CULPE, Gettysburg,
SAMUEL KOEPER, Gettysburg.

Pays Special Deposits

ON CALL,

Without Notice,

and continues to pay its usual

Rates of Interest,

AS FOLLOWS:

6 to 12 months, 3 per cent
12 months, 4 per cent.

and pays interest for any length of time it may be left in.

Always keeps its funds at home, accommodation of its customers, and especially its

DEPOSITORS.

Has Correspondents in all the large Cities and all the advantages that any Bank can have in making

COLLECTIONS.

both at home and abroad. Also,

In Buying and Selling

ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES

AT BEST MARKET PRICES.

BUYS GOLD AND SILVER,

Coupons, &c., &c.,

and does all business pertaining to a well established Bank.

The business of this Bank has gradually been on the increase ever since its organization, and hopes from a judicious and economical management of its affairs to merit the confidence and patronage of the people.

ROBERT BELL,

CASHIER

Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1874. 16

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, AT THE close of business, May 1st, 1874.

LOANS AND DISBURSEMENTS—\$100,000.00

to Bonds to secure circulation—\$100,000.00

Due from approved Reserve Agents—\$100,000.00

Due from State Banks and Trust Companies—\$100,000.00

Due from Commercial and Pictures—\$100,000.00

Checks and other cash items—\$200.00

Fractional Currency—\$100.00

Total—\$101,107.50

Capital Stock paid in—\$100,000.00

Other undivided profits—\$10,000.00

Individual depositors held over—\$10,000.00

Total—\$120,007.50

Due from U. S. Treasury, other than a sum per cent, redemption fund—\$100.00

Total—\$120,107.50

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
County of Gettysburg, do solemnly

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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
JOSEPH SPANGLER, Mount Pleasant,
CLERK OF COURTS,
ABRAHAM KING, of Steuben, Two
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
NATHANIEL MILLER, Berwick, Pa.,
COUNTY TREASURER,
CHARLES ZIEGLER, of Gettysburg,
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
J. E. LEAS, of Huntington township,
JOHN NUNEMAKER, of the Library,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOL,
JOSEPH GELBACH, of Huntington,
COUNTY AUDITORS,
JACOB F. BREAR, of Cumberland,
W. HOWARD DICKS, of Reading, Pa.,
CORONER,
Dr. H. W. LEEFREY, of Germany, Pa.

A SHREWISH observer, recently returned from Ohio, thinks the durability for Governor Allen will not fall short of fifty thousand.

The Republican convention of Allegheny, to nominate a county ticket, Mackey's candidate for Sheriff was beaten in a narrow vote. In consequence there is doubt whether the anti-Mackey candidate can get through at the polls.

The Labor Reformers of Ohio will vote for Allen and Carey. Their organs advise them to do so, as no good for the country is to be expected from the Republi- can party, demoralized and played out as it is.

Gov. ALLEN, of Ohio, in a letter to a gentleman of Louisville, says: "We are making the preliminary fight in this State against most powerful combines, but we will triumph in October, as we will in the presidential race of next year."

From all accounts of the condition of the Howard University at Washington, the representative colored Republicans who have had its finances in charge are no better than their white brethren. Even a colored Radical will deplore it.

"O'er with his hand" is the mandate of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* in regard to Judge Kolley. The *Press* is not quite so tyrannical. It puts in a special plea for the Judge, and loudly calls a suspension of public opinion until the people can have an opportunity of making up their minds upon the subject of finance.

FRED. DOUGLAS, in a recent speech referred to the failure of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Washington. "We put our millions there," he said. "But where are they now? The men who went into the bank a few years ago poor men are now domiciled in beautiful houses and drive their fine turnouts. It makes me feel badly to think how we have been robbed." By white Republicans, of course.

Nor all the Republicans press can bear up silently under the load of vilification which the Grant administration is piling upon the back of the party. The Allegheny *Mail* cries out in anguish: "It is the basest malice in the several departments in Washington that has brought the party to the verge of destruction. No administration can carry such dead weights as Delano, Smith and Cowen. The officials and their followers have robbed the treasury of millions, and still Grant turns a deaf ear to the complaints and counsel of his best friends."

This is the way the money of the people is squandered by the Grant party. The United States steamer California was not up for sale at the Mano Island Navy Yard, California, last month. She cost the Government \$1,500,000, and after one year's voyage was allowed to fall into dilapidation. She was knocked down by the contractor for \$2,000, and a Philadelphia *Advertiser* says: "This marks the unexampled greed from such sources to more than \$200,000. This nearly a billion and a half of taxes were wrong from the people to give some favorite contractor a job in the first place, and some favorite speculator a bargain in a second hand ship in the end. How long at this rate will it take to pay the national debt?" —E.C.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* denies the right of the "Union Congressional Executive Committee" at Washington to assess the office holders of the country for political purposes. "The authority is possessed only by the 'National Republican Committee,' with which the U. C. C. C. has no connection whatever. The *Commercial* says that many office holders have complied with the 'impudent demands' of the latter, and seems to be sorry that these unfortunate ones will be doubly 'stuck' and bludged." Any money thus to this Washington committee is simply thrown away," says Mr. Errett, and he knows. Federal office holders in this regard will please take notice.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.—The submission of Gov. Butler's name will very much change the aspect of probable chances. He will either be nominated with comparative immunity or not at all, though there may be some hope left to give future prominence to certain names. Public sentiment will now begin to develop itself, and will no doubt be mainly divided between Gov. Butler of Cleveland, Col. Noxle of Clinton, Judge Parsons of Schenckill, Hon. Robert E. Monaghan of Chester, and Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith of Erie. There are other gentlemen locally named, as well as some in Burke, but we notice none gaining prominence except the foregoing. Either of these would be worthy of all the effort any patriotic Democrat could make for him. —Colombia.

OUR DEMOCRATIC exchanges should not make it an especial cause of complaint against the *Times*, that its editor will not admit there is a defection in the State treasury. It is quite likely that he can control the actual dollars and cents necessary to keep the accounts straight. But outside of this, *The Times* brings a very serious indictment against Mr. Mackey. In Saturday's issue it says of him:

"Mr. Mackey is no better nor worse than the party that he represents. He and it are on the same plane, and he is just the faithful fruit of the political tree in which governs the Republic. His is the party itself. He is its leader, the active agent in making its candidates and securing doubtful or questionable nominees. He is the author of his hands; he can keep his public accounts square to a dollar, and put to flight whole regiments of political pretenders to the office of dollars, while he has plenty of margin to play elections away from them twice a year, if need be, to maintain his power."

What better reason could be given to show that Mr. Mackey is a dangerous man in the treasury, and that some of his kidney should be allowed to adulterate it in the future.—*Democrat* Democ.

THE ARK OF SAFETY.

STATE TREASURY.

PARTIAL REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Direct and Indirect Plunder of the Ring.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and J. P. Temple, Auditor General.

The committee of the House appointed to investigate the accounts of the Treasury of the State, beg leave to report their proceedings to date. The committee is composed of members of the House of Representatives alone.

They were appointed by the speaker, under a resolution passed in conformity with a well-established parliamentary practice—the system generally followed by legislative bodies, and which, its practical workings, has given birth to the most important investigating committees of the Congress of the United States. The resolution directed that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, and a general sense of poverty that produces feelings of despondency and hopelessness, and almost makes the poor man wish that he had never been born. For all this, the Radical party is directly responsible. It is that party which has got us into this mire of debt by its enormous extravagance, its unbridled expenditure, and its daily calls for money, money, money. Everything that the people have has taxed to death to supply the outrageous wants of this Radical government.

It is vain for the people to cry out against this extortion, this unlawful wringing of their substance from them. They are powerless to prevent it except in one way, and that is by the polls and voting the party out of power. This is the only remedy, and only hope of the future. As long as Radicals can wheedle the majority of the voters of the country into supporting it, just so long will it continue to rob and oppress them. And just so long as the people are blind enough or weak enough to be led about by the nose, as it were, will the hard times and high prices exist. There is no prospect of good, no hope of release from our present calamities, except through the triumph of the Democratic party in the state and nation. Let the voters of the country, therefore, see to it that the first step toward the vindication of their rights is taken next fall in the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor and State Treasurer. From this, shall naturally drift into peaceful waters, and by a grand triumph of our principles in the presidential contest of 1876, finally and permanently regain privileges of which they have been so miserably deprived by Radicalism.

THE AUDITOR GENERAL STIRRING UP DELINQUENTS.

Hon. John A. Magen of the Perry county *Democrat* gives the following as his observations on a recent visit to the Auditor General's office:

After leaving Temple received us very kindly, and with a number of well known men, who have long been acquainted. We had not got Temple some years ago and had then found a very favorable opportunity to make his office a little more comfortable. This is the result of his efforts. The election to the Auditor General's office a time when a man like him was so much needed in that responsible position, gave us much pleasure. Thus far, we have accomplished our expectations. It is to be hoped that he will be successful in his efforts to accomplish much of the great work before him and which he is determined, as soon as possible to thorough貫通, as far as he himself is concerned, in his efforts to make the news media men who would expose the abuses of men who would expose their existence or aid in their discovery. But the committee desire to make the investigation thorough, and to extend every fact that has in it the tint of corruption or dishonesty. To this end, they invoke the aid of any and all who can name a witness that should be called, or a transaction which should be investigated.

O. H. REICHARD, Chairman, A. SMITH, Vice-Chairman, M. R. WISE, July 10th, 1875.

For the most important of the issues now before the people of the United States is that which relates to the honesty and economy in public affairs.

According to the Baltimore papers, a young gentleman of that city has invented a flying machine. The *Advertiser* says:—A young gentleman of this city, uninformed of the fate of Icarus, has invented a flying machine in which he proposes to cross the ocean during the present summer. The machine appears to be a combination of the balloon, the windmill and the steam-launch. The voyager rides in a boat containing a small steam engine, which is used for moving the "wings" of the balloon and steering it through the air. The boat is attached to the flying machine with a rope, and thus is drawn through the water. It is said that M. G. W. Gull (of the firm of Gull & Ax, tobacco dealers,) will furnish the invention. Mr. Schroeder, with the money to build one of these flying machines, and the contract for the same has already been given out.

Has the Radical party ever had, and since the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about 1874, the sum of 1875 the largest sum of money ever paid for the State of the Union? Has this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the Constitution. The State debt would have been reduced by the amount of the commissioners of the sinking fund, in a certain contingency, to permit the State Treasurer to use a part of the sinking fund for the current expenses of the government. Is this act of this, or its conflict with the constitutional provisions above quoted, to be held valid? The committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to that more than one-half of the amount of the sinking fund, from April 1, 1874, was withdrawn by the act of April 1, 1875, was passed and withdrawn, so far as the committee can tell, without the shadow of a doubt. Such a large balance in the State treasury should have been permitted to remain so long unpaid. The people may demand to perform my whole duty. I do not want to charge fraud and dishonesty, but as far as I can ascertain, to do all they would have me do, but to the best of my knowledge, they have no doubt but that they invoke the aid of any and all who can name a witness that should be called, or a transaction which should be investigated.

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Has the Radical party ever had, and since the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about 1874, the sum of 1875 the largest sum of money ever paid for the State of the Union? Has this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the Constitution. The State debt would have been reduced by the amount of the commissioners of the sinking fund, in a certain contingency, to permit the State Treasurer to use a part of the sinking fund for the current expenses of the government. Is this act of this, or its conflict with the constitutional provisions above quoted, to be held valid? The committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to that more than one-half of the amount of the sinking fund, from April 1, 1874, was withdrawn by the act of April 1, 1875, was passed and withdrawn, so far as the committee can tell, without the shadow of a doubt. Such a large balance in the State treasury should have been permitted to remain so long unpaid. The people may demand to perform my whole duty. I do not want to charge fraud and dishonesty, but as far as I can ascertain, to do all they would have me do, but to the best of my knowledge, they have no doubt but that they invoke the aid of any and all who can name a witness that should be called, or a transaction which should be investigated.

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THURSDAY JULY 22, 1875.

FARM AND GARDEN.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.
Manure is becoming to most American farmers something more than a mere luxury; it is really, to plants in these old established places, one of the necessities of life. We cannot afford to waste it, and hence any information that leads us to use it with good economy is welcome to all.

This subject comes up periodically, and seeing its importance it is not to be wondered at. The proper application is the great question. Skillfully enough, though page upon page has been written about this, the most intelligent of our agriculturists seem to differ about it. Some insist that they have best success when they bury the manure deep in the earth; while others contend the nearer the surface the better. Judging by what we read, much of the arguments used in this question are theoretical. One tells us he has found roots of grain two or three feet from the surface, and as they thus wander so far, manure ought to be scattered all along the road traversed by them. Others contend that the mass of roots are generally near the surface, and that the food ought to be deeply placed where these are the most numerous to require it. For our part we have little faith in any rule of agricultural practice that is derived from mere Biblical consideration, knowing how often they fail when put to test. We know that in Europe, where the theories of intelligent men are put to practical test, it is found that the nearer the roots can be kept to the surface the better are the crops. Not that they favor shallow soil or shallow culture, for subsoil one underlies at an expense that would frighten us; but this is chiefly to keep the ground open so that water may pass rapidly away, or that moisture may come up by capillary attraction in a dry time. But after wounding the ground up thus deeply they take pains not to let the roots run deep. We noticed recently in a chapter on grape growing in England, that they even go to the trouble of making roads occasionally in the grape borders, so as to bring them near the surface, and it is well known in Germany that to have walnuts in perfect condition the roots must be compelled to keep near the surface; and this they insure, by planting under the tree a milk-pail of the old earthenware, pattern, so that the roots cannot extend down, but outwards.

These other European experiments all favor the idea of surface-feeding. We are inclined to think also that the average American experience has been in favor of keeping manure near the surface. Some even go so far as to assert that it is best applied wholly on the surface, and not buried in the earth. We should like to see the matter tested more thoroughly than we think it has been. As we have said, it seems that the best testimony is in favor of surface-dressing; but there is much to be said on the other side.—*Germanicus*.

BIG THROAT.—There can be nothing more important than thoroughness. Every live, progressive farmer must be thorough in his operations to make his occupation a success. He must not try to do too much by cultivating too many acres with too little help and machinery, nor should he keep more stock than can be kept in a good, thriving condition. He should aim to keep ahead of his work, which has been previously planned, and work out his plans to the very letter. Whatever is worth doing should be done well. Thoroughness in farming pays. When plowing, plow with a touch each as if you were competing for a premium. Let no cut and covering be done, but set your plow so that it will be square and true, and not that it will run sideways, like a hog to water. When harrowing make no larks, but uniformly lay the harrow half, and get the seed bed in good order. See that the soil is pulverized finely, so that the plant food will be available. In sowing seed to keep ahead of his work, which has been previously planned, and work out his plans to the very letter. Whatever is worth doing should be done well. Thoroughness in sowing seed, when sowing, is sold by all Druggists.

J. W. CRESS,
Gettysburg & Baltimore Freight Line,
Corner of Washington and North streets
(W. H. Waterhouse), GETTYSBURG, PA.

Our office (GETTYSBURG) from Washington (Baltimore) every Monday and Thursday.

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